LYNCH LAW IN ANDERSONVILLE

Graphic Account of the Most Remarkable Tragedy in Prison History.

PREYED ON THEIR FELLOW SUFFERERS.

How a Band of Determined Regulators Broke Up a Band of Murderous Thugs and Bung Sit of Them.

[Copyright 180 by Frank G. Carpenter.] Washington, August 14-[Special to The BEE. j-I talked last sight with a man who aided in the hanging of the six raiders in Anderson ville in July, 1866. These men were all murderers. They were bounty jumpers, thieves and soundrels, and the Century Magazine of the current month refers to thern in its article on Andersenville prison. The full details of the execution, however, have never been given to the public. It is one of the most remarkable tracedles of prison history during the late war and it reulted in bringing order out of chaos for the wenty-five thousand men who were confined in the Andersonville stockide. Colonel John McElroy, the editor of the National Tribune of Washington tells the story. Hewasone of the youngest soldiers of thelatewar. Heshouldered a musket at sixteen, was captured at Josesville, Va., in 1864, and after a short stay at the prison in Richmond, found himself in Andersonville. The exchange of prisoners between the north and the south stopped on the M of July, 1863, and from this time on the southern prisons rapidly filed. In January, 1884, there were 15,000 prisoners in Richmond and Danville and in April, 1804, the number of prisoners in An dersonville was 9,500. At the end of May this number had increased to 19,000 and at the end of June to 25,000. These raiders were hungin July and at the end of that month

there were 31,000 prisoners in the stockade.
Said Colonel McElroy: "You cannot imagine the crowded condition of the prison. It consisted, you know, of a field covering about four city squares outside of which extended a high stockade. Just inside of this stockade was a road twenty feet wide run-ning around the whole inside of the prison, known as the dead line. The guards were to shoot the man who got his fingers over this line, and I remember one day in fixing my tent, which was just on the edge of the deadline, I heard the ping of a bullet and just escaped being shot for having my elbow overthe edge. The prison was in the shape of a rectangle and it consisted of two hills which sloped down towards the centre through which ran a creek perhaps one hundred feet wide. On the sides of these hills were crowded the thousands in the prison and at one time there was sureely room enough for all to lie down at once. The priseners came from all parts of the United States and from all the divisions of he union army. They did not snow one another and the new arrivals were as lost as a man in a strange town. During the war there was a band of so-called union soldiers, who were in fact guerrillas and who preyed off of both sides. Some of these were bounty jumpers, others were union deserters and others were made up of the thieves and culturats who follow the fortunes of war to make what they can but of either side. The rebels had captured a number of these men and they held them for a time at Richmond with the dea of er-changing them for confederate prisoners. Our company soon became acquainted with them and when they were sent from Rich-mond to Andersonville WE SPOTTED THEM.

Assoon as they got into the prison they organized themselves into a regular band of thieves and robbers. They had a leader and they committed a sumber of murders. Whenever a new set of prisoners was admitted they would make it apoint to rush upon them and by throwing blankets over their heads or knecking them down would be able to steal whatever valuables they brought into prison with them. The men who came in, a newing no one, would suppose that the whole prison were like these raiders, and the result was there was no security of property. None of the prisoners had any property to speak of, but the new arrivals always brought speak of but the new arrivals always brought something. In April, 1864, however, the Confederate

caputred a brigade at Plymouth, North Carolina consisting of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvasia, the Eighty-fifth New York, the Six-teenth Cornecticut and some other organiz-ations. The most of these men had veteranized and had arrayed themselves in fine clothes preparatory to going home to see their folks and sweethearts on their veteran futures. By the terms of their veteran futures. By the terms of their apture they were allowed to keep their persanal property and they formed a finequarry for the raiders. As soon as they entered Anderson ville they were attacked and some who offered resistance were killed. Others were beaten over the heads with clubs made of heavy pine knots, or cut with knives or razors. The whole campwas in a state of terror over these outrages. I remember one morning seeing three men who had been killed the night beforeby the railers. night before by the raiders.

THEIR THROATS WERE CUT by them and it at last became so common that almost any time during the day you could see a mob in some part of the camp brought about by these men.

when the sementary attempts were made by the law-abid-ing soldiers of the prison to secure order in their immediate vicinity. Each squad or clan, as it were, had its own place, but those squads nearest the dead—line finally resolved themselves into a little organization for mu-tual self-protection. I belonged to one of taal self-protection. I belonged to one of these companies, and our partwasthe only portion of the prison where any kind of order prevailed. The rest of the place was held by the raiders, and anarchy reigned. It got worse and worse every day, and towards the latter part of June Sergeant LeRoy L. Key of Company Mof my battalion of the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry undertook the organization of a force of regulators. These were an universe. a force of regulators. There were a number of his old battalion in the prison and the organization soon included fifty able-bodied loys who had not succumbed to the pestilential scurvy, and other diseases of the camp. This organization was made very quietly as the iders were ready to crush out anything of nders were ready to rush out anything of the kind by the assassination of the leader. It was kept so secret that they got so inkling of it till the night of July 2, 1864, and then key had five hundred boys organized who were armed with clubs which were tied to their wrists with strings. These clubs were about the size of a policeman's club. They were of piae with knots on the end of them and formed a very effective wearon. The and formed a very effective weapon. The miders at this time had their healquarters in a big test made of blankets which they had robbed from others. It was on the south tide of the prison and was mown as the wundtent. As soon as they heard of it they sent three roughs armed with knives and brass knuckles to assault Key but Key had gotten a revolver which had been *muggled is in one of the Ply mouth men's kapsack, and he stood them

We then saw the conflictwas imminent and that sight was spentin preparing for it.
Key wentto see Wirz, the head of the prison. Key went to see Wirz, the head of the prison. He told him the condition of affairs and Wirz agreed to suspend for the next few days the order for the artillery to open upon us without warning in the event of our assembling inside the steekade in any numbers for any purpose except roil call. Wirz sanctioned Key's action and agreed to take charge of the prisoners whem Key should arrest. The whole prison, in the meantime, had become aware that something was going on, but did not know what it was. Agreat many thought that there was a light between the knowthat there was a light between the knownothings and the foreigners, and consequently the sympathics of the cump were not with us. The most of these robbers were, by the way, foreigners.

foreigners.
"We formed on the morning of July 3, and moved up to the round tent to attack the raid-ders. They were ready for us, and in a short time there was some club practice there that

time there was some club practice there that would have put to the blash

THE CONTESTS OF DENNYRGOOK FAIR.

"We made it a rule to hit with a clubevery man who did not belong to our squad, that came nearus, and we finally routed the raiders and arrested 125 of them. Wur, though he had given permission for us to make the arrest did not take a moment's chance on us. He had his guards in the rifle pits surrounding the prison armed with muskets and hand greaades and the nineteen pieces of artillery were loaded and the gunners stood beside them with the lanyards in their handf. He was afraid to spen the gates to issue the re-Was afraid to spen the rates to issue the ra-

tions to the prisoners that night owing to the commotion, and the result was that we got no food till the next day, and then the mush was all spoiled. We were then being feed upon mush and the days of com bread were played out. This mush was shoreled into the wagons out. This mush was shoreled into the wagons that were used to carry the dead out of the prison atnight, and by standing is the sun all day maggets were bred in it and it was unfit for eating. We got nothing to eat until next day which was July 4.

"key, in the meantime, had given the prisoners over to Wirzand towards the evening of the 4th Wirz seat word that he could not hold for him so many prisoners and he must

hold for him so many prisoners and he must pick out the worst and he would send the rest back into the prison. Key then went in and selected the worst for trail. He lectured the rest and turned then back into the stockthe rest and turned them back into the stock-ade. In the meantine the rest of the prison-ers learned what we were doing and they were all withus. They learned that some of theraiders were to be sent back and they formed aline on each side of the gate where they were to come in. Nearly every man in these two lines had suffered from their depre-dations and they were ready for vengeance. Each man had a dub and the confederate officers who enjoyed the speciacle of seeing officers who enjoyed the spectacle of seeing the Yankees clubbing each other let only one manin at a time. Every one had to run this gauntletand all received serious beat-ings. One man was killed. He was a sailor and he had secreted a knife in his boot. He cut his way along until he came to a man who had a roll. He dropped this on his head. The sailor fell and he was beaten so that the bad food and air finally killed him. "Key now formed a court-marilal, consist-

ing of thirteen sergeants selected from the newest prisoners in order that they might be free from prejudice, I don't know where any of these men new are except Rev. T. J.
Sheppard of Kenton, 0., who is now a prominent Methodist cherryman there. He was lust year chaplain and chief of the Ohlo Grand Army of the Republic. The judge advocate was a member of the Third Missouri cavalry and his name was Dick McCallough. The raiders were defended by a shyster Inwyer from New York and were given a fair trial. We had some fair lawyers in the prison and upon the court-martial. The sentence, however, was that six of the worst prisoners were guilty of murder and free from prejudice, I don't know where

SHOULD BE HANGED "This sentence was submitted to General J. H. Winder, the retel commissary general. He considered its day or so and finally confirmed it.

I had acted as a sergeant of my company in arresting theraiders, and I supposed that our work was ended when we had given them into Wirz's hands. I supposed that Key would himself curryout the rest of the programme, whatever that might be. On the marning of July 11, hawever, one of the boys of my battalion came to me and said: Me-Elroy, Key is going to hang the rolders to-day. He wants you to get your company to-gether and go to the ration place on the south side and guard the men who are to put up the scaffold. This message struck me all aghast. I had talked very strongly in favor of hanging the fellows, but I had no idea that I would be asked to participate in carrying it out. I was soon made to realize, however that my only way out of the trouble was to do what was asked of me, or else to make a humiliating backdown and figure as a black-guard. I accepted the less disagreeable born of the dilemma and went.

"There were two reasons for guarding the scaffold: first, because we expected a rush from the friends of the condemned to interfere with the work, and second, the need of wood in the prison was so great that unless the timber was guarded carefully it would be santched out of the lands of the workmen. At that time the roots of the trees which had one down into the ground for four or five feet were being dug up by the prisoners in order that they might be dried and used for cooking. We had one or two rails upon us while the the scaffold was being made. In the meantime Wirz had got the whole garrison under arms. Rifle pits were filled with infamiry and the artillery men were at their guns ready to fire. When the time arrived into ready to fire. When the time arrived for the hanging there were 15,000 men packed about the scaffold, which was inside of the hollow square made by our 300 regulators. My company formed each side of this square and as I stood there I shall never for get the sight that met my eyes upon the northside of the camp. The slope was just gradual chough to make the heads and should errs of each line of men amens over these of ers of each line of men appear over these of the line in front of them so as to produce the

effect of asloping wall of human face.

"In a snort time Wirz came in with the six condemned under guard. They were accompanied by Father Mahoney, the Catholic priest of Macon, who was the only minister of thegospei who made any pretence of attenting to the tending to the

SPHRIUAL WANTS OF THE PRISONERS.
Dressed is the appropriate church robes for he occasion he read the service for the cothe occasion he read theservice for the con-demand. Wiri rode up on a white horse. He was dressed in his usual suit of white duck which added to the association had given him the camp nickname of "Death on the Pale Horse." After he had gotten inside of the hollow square he pointed to the prisoners and said in broken English: "Brizners, I bring dose men back to you so goot as I got dem. You haf trieddem yourselves and found dem guilty. You haf sentenced demand now do mit dem as you blease and I wash my hands of de whole bizness. May Gotthafmerey onyou and on dem. Garts about face. Norward, march," with that he

The prisoners looked up at the daugling The prisoners looked up at the daugling ropes and several of them simultaneously exclaimed: 'My God, boys, you're not going to really haug us!' Key, who was standing by the scaffold with several of his aides, answered: 'Boys, that's just about the size of it,' and the murderers then began to appeal to the crowd that was packed about them. One of them asked the rest to be still and let the order stream asked the rest to be still and let One of them asked the rest to be still and let the priest speak, and the priest began to make an appeal for them. As soon as his drift was understood a terrible cry went up from all parts of that vast crowd. 'No, no; hang them, hang them;' Just at this moment the one of the condemned standing nearest as threw his broad brinned hat on the ground and yelled out: 'By God, l'il try for it or l'll die for it,' and throwing his arms over his face to protect his eyes he bent his head down and came like a battering ram against our company. We struck at him with the clubs and knocked him to his knees. He got up and forced himself through the Hegot up and forced himself through the A scene of the wildest confusion fol-Everyone was expecting the cannon

and infastry to open upon us and the FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN STANFEDED FIFTEEN THOUSAND MENSTANFEDED in every direction away from the stockade. There had been a number of wells dug and some of the men fell into these and broke their legs. Others were trampled upon and Wirz who was watching the scene from the prison headquarters lost his head and yelled to the guards 'Fire! Fire!' The captain of the guards had more sense and did not give the order.

"Twoof the boys of my company ran after the prisoner who had escaped. They follow-ed him through a quagaire which was thigh deep and knocked him down. Key in the meantime ordered the other men into the scaffold and as they stood there this man was brought in almost fainting. He drank about a bucket full of water and all of the prisoners partook of water freely. Father Mahoney then resumed the reading of the service but was constantly interrupted by a fellownamed Delmay who was constantly about the constantly of the service but was constantly interrupted by a fellownamed Delmay who was constantly and the service but the service of the service but the serv shouting out messages to his pals in the crewd as to what to do with the booty he had left. The priest reproved him at one time. At last Key said. 'Only two minutes and one-half more for talk.' He then stepped back and raised his hand, whereupon Detaney yelled out 'Goodby boys. If I've hurt any of you, forgiveme.' At Key's signal thesix regulators selected for hangmen then tied the hands and feet of the condermed, put the rones around their necks and nulled meal ropes around their necks and pulled meal sacks down over their faces. Two men stood on the ground below and held the ropes which fastened the board which upheld the drop upon which the prisoners stood. Key dropped his hand, the hangmen jumped from the scaffold and the men on the ground jerked away the beard. The men all fell and spun around on board. The men all fell and spun around on the end of the ropes. There was one excep-tion. This was a tall, raw-boned, strong-necked man named. Mosby, who was second from the end of the line. His rope broke and he fell insensible to the ground. A couple of the regulators ran to him, threw water in his face, and brought him too. He thought at first.

HE WAS IN THE OTHER WORLD, but he was in the other worker, but he was taken to the scaffold and hung. At the end of a short time the hospital sieward pronounced the men dead and they steward pronounced the men dead and they were cut down. The whole camp passed around and looked at their bodies, and they were buried in a separate part of the cemetry from the rest of the prisoners. Their graves are, I am told, there to this day. The hanging of them broke up their band, and after this we had a police organization inside of the prison. We had our fixed punishment, and we were as far as possible a community of law and order." Frank G. Carrente.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Some Grain Gleaned from the Harvest of Wit and Humor.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE HAMMOCK.

Followed the Captain's Example-Overcoming Malindy's Reluctance -The Boarder's Prayer-Tommy's 1 rogress.

Hotel Men's Guide: One of the old governors of the Carolinas was a regular south ern type of Den Thompson's Joshua Whit comb. He was elected by mistake, but he ac cepted the office and went to the capitol with his blue overalls on. His wife was more of a cottonseed than he. She had never seen a railroad train or a steamboat, and could not be induced to accompany her husband When he got to the capitol he noticed that all the other officials were accompanied by their wives, and, feeling somewhat ashamed of himself, he telegraphed home to his brother to bring Malindy on at once. The brother replied that Malindy positively refused to board the tram.

"She's even afraid to look at the engine," was what the brother telegraphed.

The govern it was not to be outlone, how ever, so be telegraphed back: "Bill, blindfold her and back her on."

Bill did, and Marindy appeared at the sapitol the next day.

No Evidence to the Contrary. Harper's Magazine: A young Catholic priest, shortly after beginning his labors in

ais first parish, received a visit from one of the older fathers. Anxious to show the pro gress he had made, he called up a class in catchism for questioning.

"Biddy Muloney," he began, "standup."

A slip of a girl, with blue eyes and brown freedless arecards her the standard of the standard of

A sip of a girl, with blue eyes and brown freesles, arose in her place.
"What, Biddy," said the young father, "is meant by the howly state of matrimony?"
"Shure," began Biddy, glibly, "it is a sayson of formint upon which the soul inters to fit it for the blissed state to come."
"Och!" cried the questioner, angry and mortified; "to the foot of the class wid ye, Biddy Maloney. It's the maning of purgatory ye're afther givin!"
But here the old priest interpressed with a

tory ye're afther givin'."

But here the old priest interposed with a quizzleal smile. "Not to fast, me young brother," he said restrainingly—"not too fast. For aught you and I know to the coathrary thegurul may be perfectly right."

What She Would Do. Smith, Gray & Co. 's Monthly. Nurse had told the little Ethel, God had sent Marna a boy "Come and see your baby brother; Come and see Marm's new joy."

Ethel saw the tiny stranger, Curied her lip in fine dislain; Said in tones most curt and scornful: "I should send him back again!"

Reason For Protesting. Washington Post: There is a story told of a young physician of this city who was connected at one time with the Emergency hospital, which has caused many a smile at his expense. He had not long been stationed at the hospital when a woman was brought in suffering from a severe scalp wound. The blood was welling out in great jets and was blood was welling out in great jets and was fast dyeing her golden curis a rasty red, and the doctor was engaged in hastily dipping her hair, when his patient exclaimed, "Oh dector, don't!" Thinking he might have hart her, he said. "Oh, never mind; that's all right," "Ne it's not," responded the lady with some warmth, "for you are cutting my wit." And he was. wig." Andhe was.

Companion Advertisement. Good News: Lost—A lady's purse, imperted seal-brown in color, fallid gold ornamentation, gold clasp, gold and enamel medallion on side with initials A. H. H. Finder can keep contents and will receive additional

can keep contents and will receive additional reward by returning purse to Mrs. A. H. H., 500 Fashion avenue. Found—A lady's purse, brown, with brass trimmings, initials A. H. H. Contents, one car ticket, two pennics, nineteen samples dry goods, recipe for removing warts, list of tollet preparations, five corn plasters, and box lipsalve. Loser can have same by applying to the chore boy, Chean John's second hand store, Il Slopshop street, and paying for this advertisement.

A Foolish Move. Detroit Free Press: Alfred—You say Howard isn't going to marry Julia? Why, he used to rave over her singing. Do her folks Fred-O, no; but they made a bad move a

"How's that " "They moved next door to Howard."

Natural Mistake. Chicago Tribune: Handsome young weman (pointing to hammocks)—How much!
Salesman—We guarantee it for 600 pou—
er—beg pardon, miss. One dollar and fifty

Reputation.

American Grocer: "My son," said the father reproachfully, "the fat that I am so well known in town is no reason why you should buy things on credit."
"No, father; but it's the reason why I can't buy them on credit." A Year of Discoveries. Washington Post: "The discovery America in 1492 was a great event, wasn't it.

Yes, but it doesn't amount to anything a all compared to what some of these politi-dans are going to discover in 1802." Took Captain Cuttle's Advice. Somerville Journal: "Now, see here, my friend, I want you to pay that bill," said one citizen vigorously to another.

"All right," said the second citizen. "I'll make a note of it."

remarked a congressman's son.

And he de did, at 6 per cent, for ninety Vi-wing the Case Properly. Kate Field's Washington: Deaf Man (to musician)-No 1'11 not give you anything 'm deaf and can't hear your music, Friend (speaking into his trumpet)—Well,

give him a dime out of thankfulness because you can't hear him. Force of Circumstances. Washington Post: "Eat hearty, Mr. Bliven," said the landlady; "I hope you will help yourself while you are here."
"No," sighed Billy in an undertone, "I can't. The reason I stay here is because I can't help myself."

· The Shopping Ins inct. Kate Field's Washington: Cumso (de-pairingly)—What on earth made you get a diverce when you were in Chicago!

Mrs. Cumso-Iteally, dear, they were selling them so cheap-in fact, they were going at a bargain—and I couldn't resist buying at

Made the Old Lady Mad. Kate Field's Washington: "What's the rouble between young Bond and his land-"She asked him to say grace at dinner on Sunday and he said: "O Lord, for what we are about to receive make us truly thankful, for without Thine aid we are likely to be otherwise,"

Tommy Was Progressing. Jewish Messenger: Visitor-Well, Tommy, how are you getting on at school? Tommy (aged eight)-First rate. I aim't doing as well as some other of the boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the fence. I want to do it without being near the fence at all, and I guess I can In Sweet Accord.

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Dentiranto—O, dear! what can we give Milly Name for her wedding present? I suppose it must be in accord with her wealth and position.

Mr. Dontiranto—I suppose so. Well, let's give her a miniature ice chest, with a piece of real lose in it. Mismated.

New York Weekly: Mrs. Wilton-I have not heard from your daughter since she mar-ried a foreign count. Mrs. Bilton-She is very unhappy. Mrs. W.—Too bad; but such matches usu-ally areas fortunate. Msr. B.—Indeed they are. You see, the

THOUGHTS IN LIGHTER VEIN. peor girl knows so little of foreign languages that she drops back into Emrlish every time the gets mad, and then her husband can't understand a word she says.

And Man Disposes

American Greer: Citizen (agitatedly) — What, a writ for met Wby, God bless you. Constable (atolidly)—Nop. Wrong again.

THECHALLENGE.

Don Red Godalein the Independent.

Where min was none-at shut of day. a

Twas August and a burning drouth

Had shorn the lusty hopes of man; With every moon that fired the south

Yet, tho' the wild fowl cease to sing,

Or toad and but the daylight shun. Full many a snake and creeping thing Will dazzle in a sultry sun.

At last, a change ! Thealr grow chill,

Low thunder broke the long repese; And, with the sound, behind the hill

And now light fragments role the gust

Announced the tempest close behind

That sweptits edges, brassy-lined; White pillars of advancing dust

We caught the whir of brittle wings,

The sound of wings and fiving feet, As bird and beast and creeping things In cave or crevice sought retreat.

Far flashes pierced the purple shroud, When from the brake, the thirsty qual Sent up its challenge to the cloud.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg,

DARKEST AFRICA.

An Advance Copy of Burnaud's Skit

on Stanley. This is the skittish Mr. Burnand's

urlesque of Mr. Stanley's book, in

which he professes to throw some fresh light on dark places, says the Pall Mall Budget. As Mr. Burnand lives on "unor" as Mr. Weedon Grossmith calls

it), it was bound to come; but why in

book form? A Stanley burlesque, hand-

somely mounted, would surely be possi-

ble. Here are some samples from the "work," which is very much up to date.

We are glad to say that they are not shipped from stolen proof-sheets, but

from the work itself, and we trust that

Mr. Trischler will not injunct us for the

lengthiness of the passages which we present to the public. Scene—Central

EMIN A HARD NUT. I tried to pump him, but the operation is not successful, as he only pretends to go fast asleep and then apelogizes for not hearing my questions. Whether he is asleep or nor I can

"flow do you spell prophet?" I ask. He produces three butterfly nets and shows

"THE SCOUT."

Who has the savericruit and beef, Who is it holds a German brief! Why-Emin.

Which will as big as Barnam's grow, With means to make it a big "go!" Why—Emin.

Who's known to east and western fame.

Who's going to spoil that Emin's game t —No matter.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Burnand's hero found innumerable wires awaiting him. We cull a few:

Plenty of poisoned darts and traps haid for you and followers. ROSEBERRY.

you on Equatorial Africa must be ready by June; already announced and gone to a premium. No reduction on taking a quantity;

Deepest sympathies with all you've done. Please write startling article for my So-called

Nineteenth Century Review. Something like Palmer's Tel-el-Kebir article. Sensation wanted. James Knowles.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

The "Soudan."

efforts of the British troops to rescuehim. But they arrived too late, as the city had

fallen, and the blue waters of the Nile were reflecting the flames which were sweeping through the doemed city, kindled by the Mos-

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

The Wome | Dug the Grave.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee Bidg.

rather the other way.

Sampson Low & Co.

No time lost. Edition de luxe of a book by

I'm retiring from chairmanship of London county council. You're accustomed to com-mand and are born to be a leader of men. Just the place for you, all among the pigmies.

After the happy return to civilization

And what is that explorer's name,

Why-Emin.

Who is it doesn't want rehef,

Who is it keeping all so dark,

Escaping general remark, And looking forward to a lark!

Who is it getting upa show

These verses are extracts from the "K.

D." diary and were locked up in the explorer's bosom, otherwise in his Keep-It-Darkestissimus Diary;

a big prophet."

A mornent sank the empty pale,

A wind, a smoke, a vapor rose;

A cloud, in form fantastic bent;

The winding river lower ran.

The pond a sunker mirror lay, And lilac flashes lit the sky—

Mandanus.

PROHIBITION WAS REJECTED.

The Tempest: "Yend same cloud cannot choose but fall by pailfuls." Under That Law the Number of Drinking Places Steadily Increased

from 4.14 to 520 in Providence Alone.

tempted Prohibition.

The birds were hushed, the wells we redry PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 12. - [Special to Tan Bus.]-After a three years trial Rhode Island rejected prohibition last year in June, by a vote so decisive that it is not likely that citizens of the state will be bothered by this troublesome question again for a generation at least. The failure of the exper iment was complete, so complete that it may be regarded as settling this question for all The turtle basked besides the corn, And grants and flies, that love the heat, Shrilled in the hedge-rows night and morn New England, except Maine, which, with declining population and business, still clings

to the cause of its decay.

The record of prohibition in Providence, which practically is Rhote Island, as it contains the great bulk of the population of the state, contains an instructive lesson for the people of Omaha because of certain similari-Actoud with lightning in its breast; A cloud that spreads its somber tent And screened the skies from east to west. ties between the two cities. In size they are about the same, and both are largely interested in manufactures. There is vastly more enter prise in Omaha than in Providence, but the latter is the richer city. It is an in-tensely conservative community, but there is a large Quaker and Puritan element that favors such restrictive legislation as constitu-tional or statuary prohibition.

Four years ago these well meaning but mis-taken partle seconds:

taken people succeeded in inducing the legislature to put a prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people. To the surprise of everybody it was adopted, though a three-lifths vote was required for this. The actual vote was 15,113 for to 9,230 against, an improved only wall showing a life of the lift of the second of the lift o caprecedently small showing and indicating caprecedently small showing and indicating the slight degree of interest taken in the question. Many persons voted for the amendment as a protest against the degradation of Rhode Island politics, then as how on a very low plane, and with no expectation that it would be adopted. Not a few liquor men cast their ballots for it in a foolish spirit of jest, and many sensible persons at the liquor men cast. and many sensible persons who had allowed themselves to be influenced by the appeals to sentiment ather than to reason of the alvocates of the measure took the same course Thus, by one way and another, the necessary

Thus, by one way and another, the necessary three-fifth vote was obtained, and Rhode Island woke upone morning to find that it had put prohibition into its constitution.

It would be idle to deny that at first the new dispensation had some effect. The saloon keepers, or rather a large part of them, believing that an housest effort would be made ion keepers or rather a large part of them, believing that an honest effort would be made to enforce the amendment, closed their places. For a time there was a slight improvement. It was of brief duration, however, and was followed by three years of literally free liquor, without the restraint of any license system whatever. The places that had been closed reopened, and with them came hosts of expressions that there

that had been closed reopened, and with them came hosts of groggeries that turned Providence into one big drinking hole.

When the constitutional amendment went into effect in July, 1886, there were in this city 444 licensed saloons, and there is no reason to suppose that there was any considerable number of places that did an illegal business. At the end of the first year of prohibition, during which the amendment had its greatest effect, the number of places where liquor was sold had risen to 483. Of these 349 were saloons, 95 were tenement houses and 39 were club rooms. Speaking of that first year when prohibition in Rhode Island was to be seen at its best, the Providence Journal, one of the ablest and most fair minded papers in the contry, had to say in July 1822. never discover, though my profession is that of a discoverer, as I have before remarked, because he wears tinted spectacles. I say to Emisornt P., "Are you a Moslem!" Slowly he withdraws his cigarette from his lips as he answers, "Well, I have a great respect for a big prophet." mea case of butterflies.
"These," he says quietly, "are my net profits." fair minded papers in the contry, had to in July, 1887.

in July, 187.

"The non-enforcement of the law, or rather non-attempt, by the chief of the state police and the evident paralization of the city police engendered a contempt for the Freeman act on the part of the liquor dealers, which was as bold as their acts were definat. Every week as the months rolled by this contempt grew, and now after a year's operation of the law, a wonderful spectacle is presented. Intoxicating beverages are as freely and almost as openly sold as in June a year ago. There are more places in which they can be obtained than at the time mentioned, and the dealers appear to be fearless of consequences. Hotels, restaurants, high and low grades sa loons, shore resorts, kitchen bar-rooms and

loons, shore resorts, kitchen bar-rooms and ienement houses are all making money in a way which the state stamps as illegal.

"The only perceptible change in the bar-rooms apparent to regular patrons is the absence of bar embellisments significant of the trade. The furnishings are not so suggestive, but the stock is well nigh inexhaustible, and often of a poorer quality than was sold under the license system. Even the school house restriction under the license law is ignored, and desirable locations within the prescribed limits have again been opened. The rum sellers are satisfied with the existing state of affairs. They are not required to pay anything for the privilege of selling the 'stuff' and are making money easily.

noncy easily.

money easily.

"This practically unrestricted business shows itself upon the streets in the large number of intoxicated persons found wandering in the streets nightly. The thoroughfaires are no longer deserted during the late hours, and the spectacle of a drunken man picking his way home gingerly is not one to excite comment. All over the city it is evident that the prohibition law has little effect in controlling the demoralizing habit of tippling, and that the law does not prohibit to any extent worth mentioning. It is flagrantly violated in every ward in the city, and no efviolated in every ward in the city, and no ef fort is being made to change the aspect of affairs."
This was the condition of things after a

To H. M.S.—Congratulations. Want your sensational piece for Drury Lane. Dark Continent. African ballet. No expense spared. Good parts for Neville, Dorethy Dene, Mary Rorke. Herbert Campbell to be queen of savages and Harry Nichols savage chief. Tronical duct. Young Laurifor, shief year of prohibition. Matters went from bad to worse, and were at their very worst in the to worse, and were at their very worst in the spring of 1889, when the amendment had been in effect nearly three years. At that time there were 529 well known drinking places in Providence, barring out the drug stores, which were little better than saloons, and the places about which there was any doubt. Of these 529 no less than 415 were saloons, or only 29 less than under license; 77 were tenement houses, 4 towards in the chief. Tropical duet. Young Lauri for chief of the pigmles. Got adwarf in theater always employed at Christmas. Special terms if you appear in it yourself. Wire by return. Answer paid.

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saioons, or only 29 less than under license; 77
were tenement houses, 4 tenements in the
rear of stores, 6 variety stores, 8 hotels, 16
club rooms and 3 barber shops.
This increase in the number of drinking
places might be considered a secondary matter if it could be shown that drunkenness
and crime had decreased under prohibition
but, of course, they did not. They increased
as might matarally have been expected when is already the "fifteenth thousand"—and there will be no deluxe edition. but, of course, they did not. They increased as might natarally have been expected when all restraint was removed by an impossible and impracticable prohibitory law. Below are given figures, taken from the records of the police department, showing the number of arrests for offenses growing out of drinking, beginning with 1885, when a license system was in force, down to 1899, when the amendment was repealed. The year 1886 was half license and half prohibition, but 1887 and 1888 were entirely prohibition. These are the figures of the arrests: Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure is a specific for chills and fever, mild in its action and warranted a certain cure, 50 "The Soudan" affords a chance of some magnificent stage effects. The story of the play is partially founded on historic events and actual facts, says the Boston Globe. It are the figures of the arrests: illustrates the tragedy at Kartoum, where General Gordon was held a captive by the Arabs, and sets forth the brave and devoted

Drunkenness, Disord'ly, Reveling, D'ards 22

In 1885 there were 103 arrests of "brawlers, In 1835 there were 193 arrests of "brawlers, revelers and disorderly persons," a classification that would cover both the "disorderly and "reveling" in the table. The significant thing about these figures is the great increase they show in the arrests for drunkenness and of common drunkards under prohibition. For the latter the increase is 75 or 125 per cent, and for the former 1.549 or 67 per cent. 1,549 or 67 per cent. With drunkenness thus increasing in their

through the doemed city, kindled by the Mos-lems, while they butchered the helpless gar-rison, who had been betrayed by trusted officers while the gates opened to the fanatic followers of the cruel Mahdi. The Soudan war proved that the Ambs would fight and fight hard and it also proved that British sol-diers were just as brave and as hard fighters. The individual valor, together with the disci-pline of the English soldiers, brought them out of this terrible carnage with credit and honor. The British camp on the desert, on the march to succor the city held by the Arabs, with the storming and captured will be shown in two strong scenes, and the grand midst is it any wonder the people of Rhode Island arose in indignation in June, 1889, and knocked prohibition so high that there has not been a peop from it since? A three-fifths vote was required for the repeal of the amendment as for its adoption, but the disputed citizens give not only that but, we then be shown in two strong scenes, and the grand gusted citizens gave not only that but a vote of nearly three-quarters for its repeal. A sensible law was enacted in its place and review in Trafalgar square will present a series of military pictures grand in every sense. The play was an unqualified success at Drury Lane. Rhode Island again has it saloons under con-trol. Drinking and drunkenness have de-creased. Rhode Island is too conservative ever to try prohibition again. She remem-brance of that three years space will be suf-ficient to prevent it from ever repeating the experiment.

Two negro women had to dig a grave and bury a negro child that died at Crawfordville, Ga., a day or two age. DaB hrey cure catarrh, Ecc bldg. none of the negro men being willing to perform the service. The two women carried the coffin containing the corpse in their arms to the place of bur al. Nova Scotia's Apple Crop. The apple crop of Nova Scotia will be

below the average this season. Great ravages have been committed by caterpillars, which have stripped whole or-

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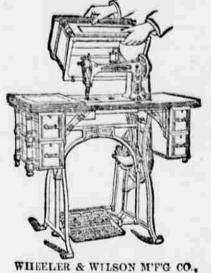
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